

TWO HOURS ONLY FOR THE PEOPLE IN THAW'S CASE

Prosecution Quickly Closes Its
Evidence in the Famous
Murder Trial.

YOUNG WHITE ON STAND

Son of the Murdered Man Tells of
Last Dinner With His
Father.

ONLY 8 WITNESSES EXAMINED

Defendant Hears the Evidence of the
Prosecution's Witnesses Without
a Sign of Emotion—Only
Once Did He Show
Interest.

The case of the people against Harry K. Thaw, charged with the murder of Stanford White, was presented to the jury today in less than two hours of the morning session of the trial, and this afternoon Attorney John B. Gleason began the opening address for the defense. Assistant District Attorney Francis P. Garvan outlined the case for the prosecution, occupying less than ten minutes in narrating in a conversational tone the events on the night of the tragedy. He did not go beyond the immediate events preceding the shooting on the Madison Square Roof Garden. The prosecution decided to let the evidence of actual facts prove the motive. Mr. Garvan declared in his opening address that Thaw's act was deliberate, premeditated and intentional murder. He walked up to the architect whom he had determined to kill, wheeled and faced him, and then fired a bullet into his brain. "Stanford White was dead," the prosecutor said, "but Thaw was determined to make death sure. He fired a second and a third time, and then in a cool manner faced the audience with a gesture which assured all who saw it that the man had accomplished what he had intended. Consequently there was no panic."

The Thaw defense will be insanity.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The state's case against Harry K. Thaw, who is being tried for the murder of Stanford White, opened this morning and closed two hours later with all the direct evidence against the young Pittsburgh millionaire before the twelve men who will judge him. Assistant District Attorney Garvan started to open for the people at exactly 10:45 o'clock. At 12:45 o'clock, when the last witness had stepped down from the stand, he said: "That closes the people's case."

All the direct testimony which will be used to try to convict Harry K. Thaw of willful murder had been brought out in open court. Only eight witnesses were brought forth by the district attorney, and all of them testified simply to the occurrence on the evening when Stanford White met his death. The first witness came as a surprise, for he was young Lawrence White, the son of the man whom Thaw so bitterly hated. Except for him, all the witnesses who Mr. Garvan called had been at Madison Square Garden at the time or just after the shooting. No witnesses were called to show that Harry K. Thaw had made threats against the life of Stanford White and no attempt was made to prove a motive for the killing. Simply the bare fact that on the night of June 25 young Harry Thaw pumped three shots from a black bulldog revolver into the body and head of the architect was given as reason why the young man who sat and watched the witnesses so closely today should be compelled to give up his life in return for the one he took.

No Feeling Shown.

All through the morning session, while the witnesses depicted the scenes in the most dramatic incident of Thaw's profligate life, he sat and listened to them with apparently no feeling or emotion showing on his face. Only once, when Coroner's Physician Lehane was telling of the wounds which caused Stanford White's death, was the defendant apparently affected by what he heard. Then he put his face down in his hands, with his elbows leaning on the table, but his counsel, Mr. Peabody, who sat next to him, touched him lightly on the arm and in a moment he was in an erect position again, gazing fixedly on the man in the witness chair.

Thaw's wife and mother and their actress friend, May McKenzie, will not have a chance to listen to the testimony either for or against the young man who is standing trial for his life. Immediately after Mr.

Garvan had finished his opening speech the clerk of the court announced that all witnesses must leave the room. Immediately Thaw's mother, his wife and May McKenzie got up and quietly walked out. If there was any doubt that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw would tell of the relations that existed in the triangle of which she, her husband and Stanford White formed the angles, it was dispelled this morning. It is also certain now that Thaw's mother will take the stand to tell of her son's earlier life and the symptoms of mental unbalance which he showed when he was yet a boy in Pittsburgh.

Three Times Shot.

The three women had sat without betraying any particular emotion, through the opening address by Mr. Garvan, but his speech was not one which was intended to harrow the minds of his listeners. It was very short, and was simply a straightforward presentation of what the state believed to be the facts without any attempt at oratory and absolutely no introduction of personality. His only characterization of the act was contained in the last paragraph, when he said: "The people claim that this was a cruel, deliberate, malicious, premeditated taking of human life."

The testimony itself, except for young White, a handsome dark-haired young man who made a good impression on the stand, had to do with the events at the Garden itself. White had gone there after dinner with his son and his son's friend, because the boys had neglected to get him tickets at the New Amsterdam, where they were going. He sat at a table near the rear of the hall, close to the 25th street side. There, Thaw, who was at the show with a party of four or five, saw him and when he came out, dropped behind the party, went to the table where White was sitting, leaned over and shot him three times.

After the shots had been fired, Thaw held the revolver high above his head in his right hand, and stood there until he was arrested. When his wife met him at the elevator, he said: "I did it because he has ruined my wife," and she threw her arms around his neck, and cried, "But, Harry, now see the fix you are in." He said: "I know, dearie, but I probably saved your life." On these facts, all the witnesses agreed with practical unanimity. It was the district attorney's case.

Mr. Delmas, the Napoleon of the west, showed that he will do more than furnish the verbal fireworks. He cross-examined all the witnesses today and on him, will fall the brunt of carrying on Thaw's case.

Countess Not Present.

The dismissal of a panel of jurors by Justice Newburger in the criminal branch of the supreme court at the formal opening of the regular February term postponed the opening today until 10:45 o'clock. The members of the Thaw party were in court when Thaw's attorneys arrived—that is, all except the Countess of Yarmouth, who, it is said, did not feel physically equal to the strain of listening to the district attorney's opening and the evidence against her brother.

It proved that Mr. Jerome could not bring about the dismissal of any more jurors, although there is no doubt that he tried to do so. There was a fifteen-minute conference between the district attorney, the lawyers for the defense and the judge, and everybody feared that the end of it would be a vacancy in the box and a resumption of the tedious examination of talesmen. But the moment the lawyers went back to their seats Assistant District Attorney Garvan began his opening address. He congratulated the jurors on the end of the long wait and asked that it not be allowed to influence their verdict.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Garvan, "that the purpose of the criminal law is the protection of society. The criminal law is not designed for punishment or revenge, but as a deterrent to protect society, so increased its importance to society. As the magnitude of the case grows, so grows its influence on society. As it becomes more and more widely known, the necessity of a just outcome becomes more important to the community."

The defendant is accused of murder in the first degree. The state claims that on June 25, in this city, he shot and killed Stanford White, with premeditation and intent to kill. Stanford White was an architect. Sunday night he spent with his wife and family at their summer home at St. James, Long Island. Monday night he returned to his city home and met his son and his son's chum, Leroy Kling.

Mr. Garvan told of the dinner at Martin's and the drive around to the New York Roof Garden. Afterward White himself went to the Madison Square Garden.

Story of the Shooting.

"This garden is arranged in two aisles of chairs and beside them tables, with four or five chairs around each. Mr. White sat at one of these tables, thirty-five feet from the door. He was alone. The defendant was at a table with his wife, Truxton Hale and a man named McCalliff.

"The defendant got up and went around the table. Then he saw Mr. White. "After the second act the defendant's party went out. Thaw dropped behind. When he got to Mr. White's table he took out a revolver and shot him through the brain. Not content, he shot him again, and still not content, he shot him once again. Then Mr. White's body fell to the floor and the defendant faced the audience with the revolver turned down and held by the barrel. The audience understood that he meant that what he had intended to do was done. A man came up and threw his arms around his neck. He was arrested, taken to the police station and subsequently indicted.

"The people claim that this was a cruel, deliberate, malicious, premeditated taking of human life. This, gentlemen, is the case which you have to try."

The speech took exactly twenty minutes. Mr. Garvan spoke without the slightest attempt at oratory, in a low, gentle voice, which was almost monotonous. There was no attempt whatever to startle the hearers with dramatic climaxes or a show of feeling.

Murdered Man's Son on Stand.

The clerk then ordered all witnesses out of court and three of the Thaw party, Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, Mrs. William Thaw and May McKenzie left the room.

Lawrence White, son of Thaw's victim, was the first witness. He said he was nineteen years old and a student at Harvard.

"Where were you on Sunday, June 24?" (Continued on Seventh Page.)



DRIVEN OUT BY FIRE

WOMEN LEAP FROM BURNING
BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Four persons were seriously burned in a fire in Cherry street early this morning. Three of them were women and one a man. One of the women may die. One woman was uninjured because her fall was broken by a man on whose head and shoulders she landed when she jumped. Another woman, who met with the same experience, went to a hospital with sprained ankles.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by the rag shop of Gianbathista Cutrilli, the second floor by John Dermody, his wife Anna and his children, Katie, seven years old, and Thomas, four years old. Above the Dermody family lived the Cahill, Hemlock and Haddon families. Mary Hemlock, thirty-five years old, was shockingly burned, and little hope is expressed for her. She was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Daniel Cahill, forty-eight years old, was also taken there. Maggie Cahill was removed to Gouverneur Hospital and Maggie Smith to St. Gregory's.

Alarm Sounded by Dog.

William Sullivan of 55 Cherry street and James Rawley of 33 Madison street were on their way home after midnight, and as they approached the tenement they heard the Dermody dog barking and howling. The two men beat in the door leading to the stairway and discovered that it was all aflame. Sullivan and Rawley hurried to a fire box and sent in an alarm, then returned to the burning building.

The tenants, suddenly awakened, hurried to the windows in alarm. Mrs. Dermody disregarded warning shouts from below and leaped from a window on the Cherry street side. She landed on the head and shoulders of a man in the crowd, and rolled off, being merely stunned by the shock. Maggie Smith also sprang from a window, landing on the head and shoulders of Sullivan. She was not so fortunate as Mrs. Dermody, but, although both her ankles were badly sprained, she remained near the fire for an hour as if fascinated by it and unable to leave. Policeman Toohy found her and she was taken away.

When the flames became too threatening John Dermody picked up his two children, Kate and Tom, and, placing handkerchiefs over their faces, dropped them carefully one after the other to outstretched hands below. Then, satisfied that the children had been safely caught, Dermody climbed out, and, hanging to the window sill for a moment, dropped to the street unhurt.

Mary Hemlock was carried out unconscious by Lieut. Bernstein of engine 7 and Capt. Sullivan of engine 12. The Cahill family were rescued in the same manner. The rest of the tenants escaped.

BRANDED GIRL'S HANDS.

Nitric Acid Used in Indianapolis Society's Initiation.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., February 4.—"Let the victim now prepare to be branded with the insignia of our noble order."

With these words Miss Hazel Reinsner was initiated into a high school society. In concentrated nitric acid on the back of each of the school girl's hands were traced the mystic letters of the organization.

That was three weeks ago. Last evening Dr. E. E. Hodges, who has been attending the burned hands of Miss Reinsner, said that the scars of the burns received in the branding will remain with the young woman through life. After three weeks of suffering the hands are healing, but the branding has created a sensation which will not immediately die out.

Dr. Hodges says that the solution used must have been a very strong one of concentrated nitric acid, and his opinion is verified by the statements of the members of the society, whose tears have been unable as yet to efface the scars from the hands of the victim. The scars mark both hands on the back in livid lettering and about each wrist a bracelet was burned.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S DENIAL.

Did Not Give the Alleged Interview
Published With Him.

Admiral George Dewey was much incensed today when his attention was called to what purported to be an interview with him published in a number of papers on the Japanese situation, in which he is alleged to have stated, among other things, that war with this country would be disastrous to Japan. "It is a lie out of the whole cloth," he said today. "I gave no interview whatever. I understand that the alleged interview was offered for sale to a number of newspapers by a newspaper man of this city and that some papers got the story in this way. It is preposterous to think that I, the admiral of the navy, would make the statements attributed to me, and you can deny them with all the emphasis that you can command."

Powers' Trial to Be Continued.

LEXINGTON, Ky., February 4.—When the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the assassination of William Goebel at Frankfort, seven years ago, is called in the circuit court at Georgetown tomorrow the trial will be continued by agreement. A special term of court will be called probably for the early summer. Neither side has made any preparation for the trial. This will be the fourth trial of Powers, who has been sentenced to the penitentiary twice and given a death penalty once.

Italian Grocer Killed.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Antonio Lombardo, a grocer, thirty years old, of 308 East 108th street, was shot and killed this morning in front of 328 East 107th street. The man who did the shooting escaped.

Lombardo was passing east through 107th street when he was approached by a man about sixty years old. The grocer was about to pass him when he drew a revolver and without warning shot him dead.

Lord Grey's Daughter Dead.

OTTAWA, February 4.—Lady Grenfell, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Grey, died at Government House early today. She had been suffering from typhoid fever, but was said to be recovering when she had a relapse.



Senator Perkins
Of California.
(Photo by Staff Photographer.)

CHINA IS THREATENED

REBELLION BECOMES A SERIOUS
MENACE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

VICTORIA, B. C., February 4.—The steamer Tartar, which arrived last night, brought news that the rebellion in central China is becoming a serious menace to the government. A junction between the rebels of Hunan and Kwang Tung is threatened, with the result that a formidable revolt will follow. Sun Yat-sen, the Kwang Tung rebel leader, who escaped from the Chinese legation in London some years ago in a sensational manner, is living in Tokyo, Japan, and is organizing the revolution, which he says in an interview is expected to achieve the fall of the present Manchu dynasty within three years.

The rebels hold all the mountain fastnesses on the borders of Hunan and Kiangsi, and all attempts of the imperial troops to dislodge them have failed. In consequence of the rebellion, Chinese authorities at Shanghai are adopting vigorous measures to check the importation of arms and ammunition. Agents of the revolutionists have been sent to the United States and Europe to purchase war material. Collusion has been found to exist between agents of the rebels and traders to import arms under the guise of goods. Up to date 20,000 imperial troops, with cavalry and artillery, have been sent against the rebels, but have failed to achieve anything.

Advices from foreigners who visited the district say it is doubtful whether the revolution can be suppressed, should all the troops at the disposition of the government be sent. The leader of the revolutionists is Nung Chuntai, from Siang Tang, and placards issued by him state that the rebellion is aimed at the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty. Signs of unrest are reported from many places in China.

Dispatches to the Acha from Mukden state that an outbreak against the dynasty is expected in Manchuria, where a battalion of Chinese troops has murdered its officers. At Peking exceptional precautions are being taken, police and palace guards being doubled. Warnings have been sent by Viceroy Chang Chih Tung and Tuan Fang that large numbers of secret society men from the Yang Tse valley are flocking to Peking.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COTTON.

Resolution Calling for Investigation
Passed by the House.

The House today passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, through the bureau of corporations, to investigate the causes of the fluctuations in the price of cotton and the difference in the market price of the various grades of cotton. The investigation is to be conducted with the particular object of ascertaining whether or not the fluctuations in the prices have resulted in whole or in part from the character of contracts and deliveries thereon made on the cotton exchanges dealing in futures or is the result of any combination or conspiracy which interferes with or hinders commerce among the several states and territories or with foreign countries.

Mr. Burleson of Texas, in explaining the purpose of the resolution, said it was to ascertain whether the contract sold on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges brings about a violent fluctuation in the price of cotton, and whether or not the contract sold enables the members of the exchanges by combination among themselves to bring about a depression by reason of the fact that under the terms of the contract they would be authorized to deliver any one of the various grades of cotton. It is claimed that the difference between the price of spots and futures at New York at this time is more than \$.50 per bale, and that this difference exerts an injurious influence on the price paid for cotton.

SERVICE PENSION BILL.

Measure Passed by the House by 190
to 80.

This being suspension day in the House, Chairman Sulloway of New Hampshire from the committee on invalid pensions immediately called up the service pension bill, which passed the Senate January 15, increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors of the civil war and the war with Mexico.

Mr. Sulloway stated that, in his opinion, it would not increase the pension appropriation more than \$6,000,000, although it has been estimated that it would add at least \$15,000,000 to the yearly pension budget.

Efforts were made to amend the bill, but Mr. Sulloway, on behalf of the joint committee of invalid pensions and pensions said that he was instructed to oppose any amendment.

Mr. Stephens of Texas wanted to know if the men engaged in protecting the frontier from Indians during the civil war were included in the bill.

Mr. Loudenslager of New Jersey, chairman of the committee on pensions, said that they were not, but thought by the close of the next Congress tardy justice would be done to these veterans. The bill was passed—aye, 196; nays, 20.

The bill provides that persons having reached the age of sixty-two years shall receive \$12 per month; seventy years, \$16; seventy-five years, \$20; the pension to commence from the date of filing the application. The bill is familiarly known as the McCumber service pension bill, and now goes to the President for approval.

THREE DEAD; FOUR BURNED.

Result of Explosion in West Virginia Mine.

ELKINS, W. Va., February 4.—Three miners are dead and four horribly burned as the result of an explosion today in mine No. 25 of the Davis Coal and Coke Company at Thomas, near here. It is not known how large the list of casualties may grow until further investigation, as there is no way of determining how many men were in the mine at the time of the explosion.

The explosion occurred before all the men had entered the mine. A number standing at the entrance to the shaft were hurled in every direction by the force of the explosion and seriously injured.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN KILLED.

Three Meet Death in Ruins of Burned Building.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., February 4.—Three volunteer firemen were killed and four injured, one of them probably fatally, early today while working on the ruins of the Mead building, which was destroyed by fire last night.

The dead are: Joseph Chester Cromwell, thirty years old, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, of which institution his father is president.

Charles E. Cooley, thirty years, a real estate agent.

Caleb Underhill, thirty-two years old, a live-in man.

The injured are: Emil Burgess, thirty-four years old, a candy manufacturer, probably fatally.

Charles Sutton, both legs broken.

Charles Amburster, both legs broken.

Stephen D. Lyon, burned about the body.

GAVE FRANCE MALMAISON.

Daniel Ostris, Who Restored Josephine's Chateau, Is Dead.

PARIS, February 4.—Daniel Ostris, the philanthropist who, in 1890, presented Malmaison to the French nation, is dead. Malmaison was the residence of Empress Josephine from 1798 until her death in 1814. Mr. Ostris spent a large sum of money restoring Malmaison and turning it together in the famous chateau some of its former fittings and furniture. He also employed noted artists to obliterate the traces of pillage left by the Prussians and the communists.

AGAINST PRESIDENT'S VIEW.

House Committee Opposed to Lease of
All Government Coal Lands.

Several test votes were taken by the House committee on public lands today to determine what the attitude of the committee is toward President Roosevelt's policy of leasing all government coal lands. The committee voted against a general leasing system for coal lands, but by the vote of 5 to 4 favored a plan to lease such lands in limited areas. Another vote showed that the committee still favors the retention of the present system of selling land, but that there be modifications in the present plan which will make fraud more difficult.

It was decided by the committee that hereafter all patents issued under entries made for public lands under all laws except the coal land laws shall contain a reservation of the coal in the land, and that is desired to prevent the acquisition of coal land under the pretense that it is farming or grazing land.

The committee will meet again Wednesday to consider the coal land question, and at that time will probably frame a bill embodying the provisions voted upon today's meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

A Number of Selections Sent to the Senate.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be a member of the California debris commission—Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engineers.

To be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Baltimore, Md.—Richard J. Bruce.

To be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri—Charles G. Burton of Missouri.

To be surveyors of customs—For the port of Denver, Col., Winfield S. Boynton; for the port of Sioux City, Iowa, James H. Bolton.

To be registers of land offices—Edward E. Armour, at Sterling, Col.; John E. Evans, at North Platte, Neb.; Lawrence N. Houston, at Guthrie, Okla.

To be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Neb.—William H. C. Woodhurst.

FUNERAL OF DR. RODRIGUEZ.

Arrangements have been perfected for the funeral of the late Dr. Jose Ignacio Rodriguez, chief translator and librarian of the American republics. The services will take place at St. Matthew's Church at 10 o'clock tomorrow and interment will be at Mount Olivet cemetery. The honorary pallbearers will be John Barrett, director of the American bureau of republics; William C. Fox, American minister to Ecuador; Senor Luis F. Corea, minister from Nicaragua; Senor N. Veloz-Goticoa, commissioner of Latin America at the Jamestown exposition; Dr. John R. Buck of the State Department, and Mr. Frank Richardson.

The active pallbearers will be the members of the Rodriguez family.

Three Men Burned; Others Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 4.—While workmen at open furnace No. 1 of the Carnegie Steel Company at Homestead were pouring molten steel into a steel ingot mold today, an explosion occurred and the liquid was scattered in all directions. Three men were seriously burned and several more had narrow escapes.

FORAKER BEGINS HIS INVESTIGATION

Inquiring Into the Trouble at
Brownsville.

HEARING BY SENATORS

Sergeant Harris of the 25th Infantry
Examined.

TELLS OF NIGHT OF AUGUST 13

Saw No Shooting Inside the Walls of
Fort Brown—Describes Roll Call
and Inspection.

The investigation by the Senate

committee on military affairs of the

Brownsville, Texas, affair was begun

today. Israel Harris, formerly

sergeant of Company D, 25th In-

fantry, was the only witness. He

testified that he saw no shooting from

inside the walls of the fort on the

night of August 13. He told about

being awakened by the shooting, the

call to arms, the patrol of the town

and the inspection of rifles next

morning. His testimony tended to

show that the pieces could not have

been cleaned after the alleged shoot-

ing before they were inspected.

The first hearing by the Senate committee on military affairs on Senator Foraker's resolution providing for an investigation into the rioting at Brownsville of last August was begun at 10:30 o'clock today.

There were just thirteen witnesses waiting to be heard when the committee assembled, with Senator Warner acting as chairman, and Senators Foraker, Lodge, Scott, Overman, Foster, Blackburn, Warner, Lettman, Hemenway, Bulkeley and Tallaferro present.

When the committee met there were in waiting in the corridors adjoining the military affairs room thirteen colored men who had formerly been members of the three colored regiments of the 25th Infantry that were involved in the Brownsville affair.

There were a large number of other colored men, which swelled the number to thirty or forty. Later a fourteen witness appeared. Those who were ready to testify were Israel Harris, Sergeant Harris, W. H. Miller, Edward L. Daniels, Luther T. Thornton, Charles H. Madison, Winter Washington, Adams, George W. Davis, J. H. Altmann, Washington, Franklin, Dejour, Jackson and Oliver Brown.

The first and only witness examined today was Sergeant Harris, who is now in the military affairs room. He is a light colored man, about thirty years old, and presented a well-set-up appearance, being of light build, but solidly. He is a light colored man, about thirty years old, and presented a well-set-up appearance, being of light build, but solidly. He is a light colored man, about thirty years old, and presented a well-set-up appearance, being of light build, but solidly.

His answers were concise and straightforward and he did not contradict himself throughout the hearing.

Cleaning the Springfield Rifle.

His testimony included a good deal of detail that was probably not necessary or called for when other witnesses are placed on the stand. It involved a detailed description of the operation of cleaning a gun and the regulations that pertain to the control of a company of soldiers in relation to the care of arms and ammunition, the method of procuring the oil and of determining if any one is absent.

The testimony in relation to cleaning a new Springfield rifle, which was the kind used by Company D last August, was illustrated by the sergeant's own rifle, which was in view of the committee. He declared that a ten minutes of daylight would be necessary in order to clean a rifle in that time. He also showed the great care that is taken in order that a soldier shall fire no shot without the least of number of cartridges given to him, and declared that it would not be possible for a man to retain a cartridge under the strict rules that are enforced.

The witness was first questioned by Senator Foraker, who went very thoroughly into the case in respect to these several operations that come within the scope of the duty of a soldier. When Senator Foraker had finished with the witness other senators cross-questioned him. Senator Warner brought out a statement from the witness to the effect that after the shooting on the night of August 13 there was no discussion among the soldiers of Company D as to its cause, although the discussion was going on concerning other disturbances in the town, and especially in regard to the treatment that had been accorded to soldiers in saloons and elsewhere. The same witness said that he heard no discussion on the Brownsville affair of August 13 except that some of the men wondered what was to be done about it; what would happen in consequence.

Both Senator Lodge and Senator Foster repeated in practical form the question that had been asked by Senator Warner and reiterated it in other forms, but the witness was positive that at no time had he heard among the men any discussion of the trouble of the night of the 13th, except that some of them wondered what the outcome of it would be, and what would happen.

No Shooting Inside the Walls.

He began his testimony by replying to questions by Mr. Foraker to show exactly what had happened on the night of August 13 on the night of the 13th of August at Brownsville. He stated that on that night orders were given that the men should be in at 8 o'clock, and he had gone to bed at 9, sleeping upstairs in the barracks. At about 12 o'clock he was aroused by the noise of guns, and he got up and began dressing, but before he had finished dressing there was a call to arms. There were no lights, and he hurried putting on his clothes and went down.

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